

Warning From McAdoo.
Insurance Men, Wake Up.
Women Answer Questions.
Grand Prohibition Vote.

Sombody formerly appointed to do work in connection with War Insurance, organizes himself for the defense of selfish private insurance interests—and gets from McAdoo a letter that should rattle the back teeth of the big insurance gentlemen.

McAdoo says in substance that if these men are looking for trouble they can have it.

"Such a propaganda," says he, "may produce many beneficial results in widening the field of the War Risk Insurance Bureau's activities."

This means that when he gets around to it the Secretary may consider the desirability of extending the blessing of cheap, safe, fair insurance to others than soldiers in the trenches.

The people own the Government. Is there any reason why their Government shouldn't give cheap insurance to the people.

The Government gives to the soldier, to the dangerous risk that insurance companies have always refused to accept, the cheapest kind of insurance. Why not give it to the people generally, to fathers worrying about their families, to mothers worrying about their children?

Mr. McAdoo gently reminds the private insurance gentlemen that the Government could do what THEY are doing for a great deal less than half of what the people now pay. That ought to make the big insurance gentlemen thoughtful.

It will probably persuade them to restrain the activities of over-zealous parasites trying to interfere with the Government's useful work.

As a result of this war, many things are coming that were only hoped for—public ownership of public property, for instance, cheap Government life insurance, and many other things.

Another State, biggest of all in population, makes its first experiment in woman suffrage. The usual foolish questions are answered in the right way by the women of New York.

Will women really take an interest in their voting?

Yes, they will.

In New York they cast more than thirty-one thousand out of a total of seventy-eight thousand votes in four districts.

Will women vote with intelligence, comprehending the political situation. Yes, they did all that in New York. They elected four Democrats, restored Democratic control to the House of Representatives, and gave to the President, who is in charge of the war, the political machinery with which to carry it on.

Women have in politics the greatest possible interest, the welfare of their households, the feeding of their children.

Trusts (the raise prices, control the country through politics).

Through politics the women will be able to control those trusts and adjust those prices.

They will not do it all in the first month or in the first year—but they will do it.

Already you find in New York State the average politician developing a sudden interest in "the things that women want, the things that their children need, etc., etc."

The old political idea was "Give the boys plenty to drink make them happy on election day."

The new order will be, "Keep them sober, and don't lose the votes of the women." A considerable improvement.

Here is one interesting feature of that New York election. There was a prohibition candidate in the Twenty-first district.

Twenty-three thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight votes were cast in that district and the Prohibitionist got 332 votes.

This does not seem to justify the hope of the Prohibition minority that women will vote blindly and ignorantly on the Prohibition question.

Women have suffered through drink more than men. Whiskey has cursed their children and they know it.

But they know also that the remedy is not prohibition which would make whiskey the ONLY drink, illicit whiskey and plenty of it.

The women KNOW what the drink problem is. They know that if the men could be kept away from whiskey and gin and the others poisons, if they were limited to light beer and wine and tobacco, the drink problem would be solved sanely and permanently here in the United States—as it is in France and in Germany.

Of twenty-three thousand votes three hundred and eighty-two were for prohibition. Three hundred and eighty-two would not have voted for prohibition had they known that prohibition would mean NOTHING BUT WHISKEY, had they known of the thousand illicit whiskey stills springing up in the prohibition South.

WEATHER:

Cloudy and colder to-night and Thursday; probably rain. Temperature at 8 a. m., 50 degrees.

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The Washington Times

THIS PAPER IS
FINAL EDITION
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EVERYWHERE

MILLIONS IN GRAFT

French Embassy Causes Arrest of Member of War Mission Charging He Took \$3,500,000 to \$6,000,000 Illegal Commissions on Auto Contracts

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION BUT NO FRICTION WITH JAPAN

Parleys Relative to Intervention in Siberia Are Progressing With Frankness on All Sides.

That China supports the policy of the American Government toward proposed Japanese intervention in Siberia was indicated at the Chinese embassy here today.

Chinese troops have not entered Siberia, and her activities probably will be limited to protection of her Manchurian border, it was declared.

By DAVID LAWRENCE.
(Copyright, 1918, by New York Evening Post Company.)

Altogether too much of a sensation has been made out of America's attitude toward a Japanese intervention in Siberia. The facts do not warrant it and mistaken impressions are likely to produce bad feeling in Japan. It is true that the United States has not assented to the suggestion of a Japanese expedition, but it is untrue also that the Washington government has dissented or protested. What then has the United States done? Here is the chronology that will answer that question.

Worried Over Attitude.

First, Japan became worried over the changed situation in Russia, began to fear that the thousands of German and Austrian prisoners loosely guarded in Siberia would form a nucleus that would take possession of the trans-Siberian railway and menace Japan.

Second, Japan did not act on impulse, but consulted her allies. England undertook to sound the members of the entente. France thought it a wise thing. England herself leaned to the French view. The United States made inquiries as to the facts of the military situation in Siberia.

Third, the United States considered the matter from every angle and gave it a deliberate judgment that "Give the boys plenty to drink make them happy on election day" was not the policy to follow. The new order will be, "Keep them sober, and don't lose the votes of the women." A considerable improvement.

Fourth, the Washington Government sent no note to Japan nor to the allies, but in the same friendly and informal way in which America's opinion was asked, was the reply given. As a matter of courtesy, the American ambassador at Tokyo was instructed to tell the Japanese government not by note but orally what the view of the United States was. That was for the information of the Japanese government. It can neither go ahead, that involves the Japanese government, nor does it involve the United States.

Fifth, the situation is by no means clear as to our Government. Japan hasn't said she would intervene in Siberia whether or not the allies agreed. Japan hasn't finally decided for herself what ought to be her course. She appeared to the allies for advice, and all gave it freely. Unquestionably the assent of France and Great Britain will be sufficient, and the United States are discussing what one of their allies should do it would not be courteous to Japan not to tell her what is going on.

Nor is it the first time that the allies have differed on the policy that ought to be pursued toward Russia. Once before the United States dissented from Great Britain's policy and President Wilson in his message to Congress last December publicly stated his belief that things might have been better in Russia if the American policy had been pursued. America is not tied by any agreements or treaties and in a technical sense is simply a co-belligerent. But whenever the allies ask America for views, this Government expresses itself freely. There has been no special reason why the United States should be asked about a military situation in Siberia any more than in the United States.

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WISCONSIN BRANDS LA FOLLETTE AS DISLOYAL

MADISON, Wis., March 6.—The Wisconsin legislature went on record today in condemnation of United States Senator Robert M. La Follette's attitude with regard to the war.

By a vote of 53 to 32 the assembly this afternoon, after a seventeen hours' session, adopted a "loyalty" resolution with an amendment censuring the Senator.

The senate adopted the resolution a week ago.

JOHN REDMOND IRISH LEADER IS DEAD

LONDON, March 6.—John Redmond, famous Irish leader, died early today of heart disease, following an intestinal operation.

Redmond became critically ill several days ago. At that time it was announced that he was suffering from malignant cancer.

He had been the Irish Nationalist leader in the House of Commons since shortly after his election to parliament in the '80s. He was the principal factor in the Home Rule movement.

Redmond was a forceful orator of the Rooseveltian type. It was his program to antagonize every British government, hoping to force Irish Home Rule through methods approximating "insurgency."

When the war government failed to pass the Home Rule bill, Redmond was popularly believed to have suffered a broken heart. Yet he refused to join the Sinn Fein movement, and was intensely patriotic, almost imperialistic, in his loyalty to the war government.

As a result his popularity in Ireland waned, and recently there had been a movement in his home district to succeed him in parliament. Redmond did not want absolute independence in Ireland. He desired a (Continued on Page 13, Column 5.)

American soldiers in France will have the finest playground in the world in which to forget the rigors of trench warfare, if Congress passes a bill introduced in the House today by Representative Miller of Minnesota, providing for an appropriation of \$15,000,000 to convert the Riviera in southern France into a recreation center for the "Sammy's."

The plan is to establish, under army supervision, the largest seaside resort in the world, at which the American soldiers would have bathing, boating, baseball, football, tennis, and all forms of recreation.

ALLIED STRENGTH ON WEST STILL SUPERIOR

LONDON, March 6.—The Germans now have a superiority of sixteen divisions on the west front, General Maurice, director of military intelligence, declared in an interview with the United Press today.

The enemy, however, is still numerically inferior, although this inferiority is steadily decreasing.

SUBS TAKE TOLL OF 68 IN SINKING TWO SHIPS

Armed Merchantman Sent Down When Second Blows Up Engines—Small Coastwise Vessel Also Sunk.

Two British ships have been torpedoed, with a total loss of sixty-eight persons, according to dispatches today from London.

LONDON, March 6.—The armed merchantman Calgarian was torpedoed and sunk Friday, the British admiralty officially announced today. Two officers and fifty-six men were lost.

The Calgarian was sunk off the Irish coast. Several torpedoes were fired at her. More than 200 survivors were landed Saturday at Lango.

The Calgarian was a steel steamer of 17,515 tons, built at Glasgow in 1915. She was owned by the Allan Steamship line and was owned by the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service Limited. She was registered at Glasgow.

LONDON, March 6.—The British steamship Kenmare has been submerged, the admiralty announced today. Ten persons were lost.

The Kenmare was a steel screw steamship of 1,330 tons, built at New-Castle. She was registered at Cork by the City of Cork Steam Packet Company, Ltd.

CALGARIAN SURVIVORS SAY SECOND TORPEDO KILLED ENGINE CREW

BELFAST, Ireland, March 6.—Survivors of the submerged steamer Calgarian declared today that forty-five minutes elapsed between the firing of the first and second torpedoes that struck her. The first torpedo did little damage, they said, but the second penetrated the engine room, killing most of the crew in that room.

The rescue ships "worked magnificently," the survivors said.

15 SUBS BAGGED BY JAPANESE AND U. S. DESTROYERS

AN ATLANTIC PORT, March 6.—American and Japanese destroyers are co-operating with warships of Great Britain, Italy and France in fighting submarines in the Mediterranean, Capt. Sato Yamamoto, Japanese naval attaché at Rome, declared here today on his arrival on an American liner.

American destroyers have helped destroy fifteen U-boats in the past month, the Japanese officer declared. He added that the entire naval forces have the submarine situation well in hand.

Captain Yamamoto, who is on his way to Tokyo, declared that the war on the submarine in the Mediterranean is growing more intense every day. No more ships are being sunk, he said, but the U-boats are becoming more active.

"The allies are not capturing U-boats," he declared, "they are sinking them. It is the policy to give the submarines no quarter as they give none."

LENINE IS CHARGED WITH BETRAYAL OF RUSSIA

By ROBERT J. BENDER.
(Copyright, 1918, by the United Press.)

That Nikolai Lenine, Bolshevik prime minister, is deliberately attempting to deliver revolutionary Russia into the hands of Germans, is the substance of highly important communications received in Washington today from an unquestionable, but confidential, source.

The communication shows also that Lenine is simultaneously trying to arouse the Russians against "the militarism of the allies."

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CLAIMING THE CREDIT



SOCIETY WOMEN NAMED IN SUIT TO BREAK WILL

Mrs. Mary C. Howard, the wife of George Howard, treasurer of the National Savings and Trust Company; Viscountess Margaret Claggett de St. Bour, wife of Viscount Henri de St. Bour, a well-known architect of St. Bour, and Mrs. Gertrude Claggett Bonaparte, wife of Pay Inspector Bonaparte, of the navy, are alleged to have exerted "undue influence" over their mother, Mrs. Adele Claggett, when she made her will, dated April 21, 1914, according to a petition filed today by William H. Claggett, her only surviving son, protesting against admitting the will of his mother to probate.

Mrs. Claggett left an estate valued approximately at \$80,000, including real estate in Market Space, near Ninth Street. Mr. Claggett, who is represented by Attorney I. J. Costigan, alleges that at the time of signing the will and "codicil," his mother was not of sound mind and was under the influence of the three daughters named. The "will" provides that Mr. Claggett receive a life interest only in one-fourth of the estate and no provision is made for his wife. It is also provided that his share is to descend to his children, he to receive only the income from it. Claggett has no children and if he should die without issue his part of the estate would be distributed among the three sisters, who he alleges unduly influenced his mother in making her "will."

INSURANCE HEAD HOTLY CENSURED BY SEC. M'ADOO

Because he termed himself "chairman" of the committee of insurance men appointed by the Treasury Department, George E. Ide, president of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, has drawn from Secretary McAdoo a letter of severe censure.

The letter in full follows: "My Dear Mr. Ide: I observe an article in the New York Times of March 3, 1918, by yourself, and in which you are described as 'Chairman of Committee of Insurance Men Appointed by Treasury Department.' I have no objection to any propaganda you may engage in nor to any criticisms you may make of the work of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, but I cannot permit you to represent yourself as 'Chairman of a Committee of Insurance Men Appointed by Treasury Department' because it is not the fact. The committee I appointed, and of which you were made chairman, was for the specific purpose of submitting your views about the legislation at the time it was pending. This committee is functus officio, and has no status whatever in connection with the work of the War Risk Insurance Bureau. I shall be obliged to make a public announcement to this effect. It is not necessary for me to comment upon the erroneous statements and observations of your article. If a propaganda against the War Risk Insurance Bureau is beginning, I shall be very happy to meet it. Such a propaganda may produce many beneficial effects in widening the field of the War Risk Insurance Bureau's activities. Sincerely yours, W. G. McADOO."

FATE OF SLEEPING SENTRIES UP TO PRESIDENT TODAY

President Wilson today will be given the facts in the cases of two American sentries found asleep at their post in France.

The President will also pass upon the fate of two other soldiers convicted of disobeying their officers. All four men have been sentenced to death, and the President alone has the power to change the penalty.

In the President's hands will rest the fate of these four Sammies, who imperiled the lives of thousands of their comrades and the control of that sector of the line.

ARRESTED AT HOTEL AFTER VISIT TO FLORIDA

Charge May Develop Scandal Involving Munitions Graft of Millions — Was Private in French Army.

On a technical charge of "larceny" Frank J. Goldsoll, formerly a private in the French army and later connected with the French mission here, was arrested today in Washington following a sojourn in Palm Beach, Fla.

Out of the charge is expected to develop a graft sensation revolving about motor purchases made by Goldsoll for the French government, for which he is alleged to have received from \$3,500,000 to \$6,000,000 in commissions.

Warrant For Arrest.

The warrant for Goldsoll's arrest was sworn out by Henry Abel Bergeron, chancellor of the French embassy here. Indictment was returned against the former soldier in France, and an attempt will be made immediately to have him extradited. The arrest was made following the receipt of cablegrams from the French foreign ministry to the embassy here that Goldsoll was known to be in the District.

Before United States Commissioner Hitt this afternoon at 3 o'clock William J. Lambert, representing Goldsoll, asked that the hearing be put off until 11 a. m. March 20. The request was granted. Goldsoll to remain in the custody of deputy marshals here.

It is understood the commissions collected by Goldsoll on his dealings with automobile concerns ran from 5 to 20 per cent.

John B. Stanchfield, of New York, and Wilton J. Lambert have been retained as counsel for Goldsoll, who is being detained under guard in his room at the Powhatan.

2 ARMY SURGEONS HOME AFTER MANY THRILLS AT FRONT

AN AMERICAN PORT, March 6.—First Lieut. G. S. Condit and E. W. Young, the first a member of the medical reserve corps and the second of the medical corps of the regular army, arrived at this port today after nerve-racking experience on the western front.

Lieutenant Young, who hails from McKenna, Va., was in an ambulance which was blown to pieces November 29 by a German shell at Flemington cross roads, a short distance from the Ypres front. One of the occupants of the ambulance was killed and another mortally wounded, but Lieutenant Young, who was thrown high in the air, escaped with a slight fracture of the skull.

Lieutenant Condit, whose home is at Warren, Pa., is suffering from shell-shock and overwork, and was ordered home by his superiors.

'UNCLE JOE' OFFERS BILL TO IMPRISON STRIKERS

Striking of labor in plants engaged in war work is made a crime punishable by thirty years' imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000 by an amendment to the espionage act which Uncle Joe Cannon of Illinois introduced in the House today.

A filibuster against the amendment was immediately started by Keating of Colorado, recognized union labor leader.